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ABSTRACT

An assessment was made of the potential need for postsecondary education at different levels in Oklahoma. The objective of this assessment was to provide an overall framework within which the Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education could establish priorities for the development of new learning sites. The assessment did not attempt to examine the need for specific academic programs and services in each region. Basic methodology employed in the assessment was to relate data on Fall 1996 postsecondary education enrollments in each count to relevant data from the 1990 U.S. Census and high school graduation data for Spring 1996. Findings include the following: (1) counties varied significantly in their postsecondary education participation, by level (e.g. 2-year, 4-year, graduate) and attendance (part-time, full-time); (2) the availability of obtaining a college or university within a county strongly influences the population's postsecondary participation; (3) Oklahoma has already invested substantially in higher education facilities throughout the state; and (4) Oklahoma still has a number of underserved areas and populations. The report includes detailed assessment findings, as well as 8 data tables and 11 maps that provide information by county. (AS)

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ED 426 719

NCHEMS

Analysis of Potential Needs for Postsecondary Education Services in Different Regions of Oklahoma

Conducted for the Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education

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Introduction

Geographic access to postsecondary education services is a key to Oklahoma's future economic development and the well-being of the state's population. As the demand for access to service increases, it will be important for the state to make efficient use of its existing facilities and resources to meet these needs whenever feasible. The Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education (OSRHE) asked the National Center for Higher Education Management Systems (NCHEMS) to assess the potential need for postsecondary education at different levels and in different regions of Oklahoma. The objective of this assessment was to provide an overall framework within which the OSHRE could establish priorities for the development of new learning sites. The assessment did not attempt to examine the need for specific academic programs and services in each region. This more detailed assessment should be the responsibility of each learning site and should be undertaken with the advice of and in collaboration with civic leaders and employers in each region.

Methodology

The basic methodology employed in the NCHEMS assessment was to relate data on Fall 1996 postsecondary education enrollments in each county to relevant data from the 1990 US Census and high school graduation data for Spring 1996. Postsecondary enrollments reflect attendance at any Oklahoma public college or university. In other words, enrollment data for any specific county encompass all students in that county attending any Oklahoma public college or university (in that county or elsewhere in Oklahoma). Postsecondary enrollments in vocational technical institutions were not included in the analysis.

Summary Findings

- Counties vary significantly in their postsecondary education participation. A number of counties have participation rates below the statewide average. Nevertheless, those counties with low participation rates have low population density and would generate small numbers of additional students if their participation rates increased to the statewide average.

- The nature of low participation in each county varies greatly by level (e.g., 2-year, 4-year, graduate) and attendance (part-time, full-time). Those counties that have low rates would generate small numbers of new students at any single time. This suggests that it would be difficult to generate sufficient numbers to justify mounting permanent academic programs and investing new fixed human and physical assets. New modes of delivery will be necessary to reach learners in these regions.

- The availability of a college or university within a country strongly influences the nature of the population's postsecondary participation. Counties are reasonably well served in postsecondary areas that match the local institutions' missions (e.g., 4-year undergraduate programs), but may be under-served in other areas not in the local

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institutions' mission (e.g. access to part-time graduate programs). The potential numbers needing additional services are, in most cases, too small to justify expanding permanent local capacity. Extending courses, modules or programs from other institutions to a local learning site (e.g., an existing institution or site) may be the most effective and efficient mode of delivery.

- Oklahoma has already invested substantially in higher education facilities throughout the state. Nine-three (93) percent of the state's population is within 30 miles of an existing campus or site. The postsecondary education programs and services available at each of these sites, however, may not match the needs of the region's population. Rather than develop new fixed human and physical capacity in these areas, the most cost-effective approach will be to extend services to these existing sites from other public college and universities and to provide support for these existing institutions to serve as receive sites for other institutions' programs. Designated learning sites should be charged as "responsibility centers" to see that their regions are served – if not by their own faculty or staff then by ensuring access to other Oklahoma institutions through distance learning and other means.

- Oklahoma has a number of under-served areas and populations. In most cases these are geographically isolated and have low population density. Demand for services is not likely to be strong enough to provide incentives for institutions to invest in delivering programs – especially if these programs must be largely self-sustaining. To ensure that these areas are served and to ensure that certain state priorities are addressed (e.g., teacher education), Oklahoma will have to provide deliberate financial incentives for institutions to redesign curricula, pedagogy and delivery modes, in order to extend services to high need, low-density areas. Incentives will also be needed for learning sites to be receive sites for other institutions' programs.

Detailed Findings

1. Participation rates for full-time freshman in all public postsecondary

   - The statewide average participation rate of full-time freshman in all public postsecondary education is 79 students per 100 high school graduates. The median participation rate is 71.8. Eighteen (18) counties have participation rates of less than 60 students per 100 high school graduates. (Table 1A, Map 1)

   - Most of the 24 counties (14) had fewer than 100 high school graduates in Spring 1996. (Table 1A)

   - If the rates of low-participation counties were increased to the statewide average, the total number of additional full-time freshman enrollment in Oklahoma public higher education would be relatively small – 410 full-time freshman. (Table1B)

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2. Participation rates for full-time freshmen in 4-year and 2-year institutions

- The full-time freshman participation rates in 4-year and 2-year institutions differ significantly among Oklahoma's counties.

- The statewide average participation rate of full-time freshman in 4-year institutions is 30.7 students per 100 high school graduates. The median participation rate is 29.7. Twenty-four (24) counties have participation rates in 4-year institutions of less than 20 students per 100 high school graduates. (Table 2A, Map 2)

- Low 4-year participation rates are found in both large and small counties with concentrations in East Central and North East Oklahoma. If the rates of low-participation counties were increased to the statewide average, the total number of additional full-time freshman enrollment in Oklahoma 4-year institutions would be 1287. If Tulsa were excluded (531 students), the remaining 756 students would come from widely dispersed counties and the numbers of students per county would be relative small. Ten counties yield from four to 20 students per county.

- The statewide average participation rate of full-time freshman in 2-year institutions is 44.3 students per 100 high school graduates. The median participation rate is 37.3. Twenty (20) counties have participation rates in 2-year institutions of less than 20 students per 100 high school graduates. Eleven of these counties had fewer than 100 high school graduates. (Table 2B, Map 3) The low participation rate counties are concentrated in the Panhandle and South West Oklahoma.

- If the rates of low-participation counties were increased to the statewide average, the total number of additional full-time freshman enrollment in Oklahoma 2-year institutions would be 1151. (Table 2B) Except for three or four counties, these students would come from widely dispersed counties and the numbers of students per county would be relative small (e.g., from 14 to 26 students).

- No counties had low participation rates in both 2- and 4-year institutions, suggesting that if no 2-year institution is located in the county, the 4-year institution serving as the access point for recent high school graduates.

3. Participation rates for part-time lower-division students

- The needs assessment examined part-time lower-division rates from the perspective of the population groups most likely to participate: (1) the population age 25-44, and (2) the population with a high school diploma or some college.

- Twenty-two (22) counties (Panhandle, North West and South East) have participation rates for part-time lower-division students based on the population with high school diplomas or some college below 1.6%. The statewide average is 3.3 and the median is 1.9. If these counties had rates comparable to the statewide average, they would

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generate an additional 1883 students. Calculated on the basis of the statewide median, the number would be 688, reflecting the relatively small numbers in most counties. (Table 3A, Map 4) Using the rate based on population 25-44, the number of counties with low participation rates (less than 2%) increases slightly to 25, but the distribution of counties is roughly the same. (Table 3B, Map 5).

4. Participation rates for part-time upper-division students

- The needs assessment examined part-time upper-division rates from two perspectives: (1) the population with associate degrees and (2) the population with some college or an associate degree.

- Twenty-three (23) counties (concentrated in Eastern Oklahoma) have participation rates for part-time upper-division students less than 6%, compared to the statewide average of 10.6 and the median of 8.3. If these counties had rates comparable to the statewide average, they would generate an additional 1312 students. Calculated on the basis of the statewide median, the number would be 807, reflecting the relatively small numbers in most counties. (Table 4A, Map 6) If the rates are calculated on the basis of population with some college and associate degrees, the counties with low participation rates are roughly the same. A fewer number of counties (19) (primarily in North East Oklahoma) have low rates, and the numbers of potential students based on the statewide average and median are lower. (Table 4B, Map 7).

5. Participation rates for part-time graduate students

- P articipation rates for part-time graduate students reflect the geographic accessibility of programs for place-bound adults.

- Twenty-five (25) counties (Panhandle and North East) shave low participation rates based on the population of the county population with baccalaureate degrees. Calculated on the basis of the statewide average, these counties would generate an additional 1,056 part-time graduate students. Calculated on the basis of the median, the number would be 637. (Table 5, Map 8)

6. Relationship between mission of local sites and participation rates

- In counties where an existing site (2-year or 4-year campus, branch, center or site) is located, the lower participation rates tend to occur in the areas *not* represented in the local institutions' mission. For example, if a 4-year institution is the only institution in a county, the county may low participation rates at the lower-division (2-year) level and at the part-time graduate level. Table 6 lists the kinds of institutions in each county and relates this information to the findings regarding low participation rates by level. (Table 6A).

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- Forty-one (41) counties do not have an existing campus or site. Several counties have low participation rates in one or more categories but the number of students that would be generated if these counties were to reach rates comparable to statewide average and median levels would be small. (Table 6B)

Table 1A

Counties with Lowest Participation Rates of Full-Time Freshmen

	H.S. Grads	All PSE (<60)	4-Yr (<20)	2-Yr (<20)
Oklahoma	4750			
Tulsa	4149		17.9	
Cleveland	1279			
Canadian	971			2.7
Comanche	899			
Muskogee	588		18.8	
Rogers	568		19.4	
Creek	558		19.9	
Garfield	482			
Pottawatomie	470		19.0	
Payne	458			
Carter	410			
Kay	399			
Le Flore	391		5.8	
Wagoner	374			
Washington	370			
Pittsburg	344		17.7	
Grady	343			
Stephens	343			8.5
Marshall	324		16.1	
Pontotoc	307			13.9
Okmulgee	300			
McIntosh	267			
Unknown	267			
Jackson	265		16.9	
Caddo	253			
Osage	245			
Logan	238			
Cherokee	236			11.4
Bryan	232			13.1
Lincoln	226			
Ottawa	219		3.2	
Sequoyah	211	49.5	10.3	
Custer	205			12.4
Major	196			
Seminole	190		19.1	
Kingfisher	180			
Garvin	168	52.1		18.9
Beckham	150			
Delaware	142	49.2	17.0	
Woodward	141			6.4

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	H.S. Grads	All PSE (<60)	4-Yr (<20)	2-Yr (<20)
Johnston	138		19.6	
Blaine	130			2.5
Texas	125		5.9	
Latimer	117			
Kiowa	113		16.0	
Craig	111		19.3	
Mayes	111			
Pawnee	108			
Murray	107			
Hughes	99	57.7	19.2	
McCurtain	95			
Noble	94			
Pushmataha	94			
Atoka	90	59.5		
Choctaw	88	47.6		10.0
Adair	77	34.9		
Haskell	77	58.3	7.6	
Okfuskee	75	53.8	16.5	
Washita	69	45.5		8.6
Tillman	68			14.0
McClain	63	51.8		5.0
Woods	61			
Grant	55			18.2
Dewey	53			
Greer	53			
Coal	51			
Alfalfa	50			
Love	49	51.3	15.7	
Jefferson	46	49.3		19.3
Ellis	46			5.3
Harper	41			1.6
Nowata	41	40.1	11.7	
Cotton	37	48.9		5.3
Beaver	36	42.9		3.6
Harmon	35		17.3	
Roger Mils	29	40.7	18.2	
Cimarron	27	57.9	—	8.6
Mean		79.0	30.7	44.3
Median		71.8	29.7	37.3

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Table 1B

Counties with Lowest Participation Rates of Full-Time Freshmen (All PSE)

	H.S. Grads	Part. Rate All PSE	Difference Based on Mean	Median
Oklahoma	4750			
Tulsa	4149			
Cleveland	1279			
Canadian	971			
Comanche	899			
Muskogee	588			
Rogers	568			
Creek	558			
Garfield	482			
Pottawatomie	470			
Payne	458			
Carter	410			
Kay	399			
Le Flore	391			
Wagoner	374			
Washington	370			
Pittsburg	344			
Grady	343			
Stephens	343			
Marshall	324			
Pontotoc	307			
Okmulgee	300			
McIntosh	267			
Unknown	267			
Jackson	265			
Caddo	253			
Osage	245			
Logan	238			
Cherokee	236			
Bryan	232			
Lincoln	226			
Ottawa	219			
Sequoyah	211	49.5	62	47
Custer	205			
Major	196			
Seminole	190			
Kingfisher	180			
Garvin	168	52.1	45	33
Beckham	150			

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Delaware	142	49.2	42	32
Woodward	141			
Johnston	138			
Blaine	130			
Texas	125			
Latimer	117			
Kiowa	113			
Craig	111			
Mayes	111			
Pawnee	108			
Murray	107			
Hughes	99	57.7	21	14
McCurtain	95			
Noble	94			
Pushmataha	94			
Atoka	90	59.5	18	11
Choctaw	88	47.6	28	21
Adair	77	34.9	34	28
Haskell	77	58.3	16	10
Okfuskee	75	53.8	19	14
Washita	69	45.5	23	18
Tillman	68			
McClain	63	51.8	17	13
Woods	61			
Grant	55			
Dewey	53			
Greer	53			
Coal	51			
Alfalfa	50			
Love	49	51.3	14	10
Jefferson	46	49.3	14	10
Ellis	46			
Harper	41			
Nowata	41	40.1	16	13
Cotton	37	48.9	11	8
Beaver	36	42.9	13	10
Harmon	35			
Roger Mills	29	40.7	11	9
Cimarron	27	57.9	6	4
Mean		79.0		
Median		71.8		

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Table 2A

Counties with Lowest Participation Rates of Full-Time Freshmen (4-Yr Less than 20%)

	H.S. Grads	Part. Rate 4-Yr (<20%)	Difference Based on Mean	Median
Oklahoma	4750			
Tulsa	4149	17.9	531	489
Cleveland	1279			
Canadian	971			
Comanche	899			
Muskogee	588	18.8	70	64
Rogers	568	19.4	64	59
Creek	558	19.9	60	55
Garfield	482			
Pottawatomie	470	19.0	55	50
Payne	458			
Carter	410			
Kay	399			
Le Flore	391	5.8	97	93
Wagoner	374			
Washington	370			
Pittsburg	344	17.7	45	41
Grady	343			
Stephens	343			
Marshall	324	16.1	47	44
Pontotoc	307			
Okmulgee	300			
McIntosh	267			
Unknown	267			
Jackson	265	16.9	37	34
Caddo	253			
Osage	245			
Logan	238			
Cherokee	236			
Bryan	232			
Lincoln	226			
Ottawa	219	3.2	60	58
Sequoyah	211	10.3	43	41
Custer	205			
Major	196			
Seminole	190	19.1	22	20
Kingfisher	180			
Garvin	168			
Beckham	150			

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Delaware	142	17.0	19	18
Woodward	141			
Johnston	138	19.6	15	14
Blaine	130			
Texas	125			
Latimer	117	5.9	29	28
Kiowa	113			
Craig	111	16.0	16	15
Mayes	111	19.3	13	12
Pawnee	108			
Murray	107			
Hughes	99	19.2	11	10
McCurtain	95			
Noble	94			
Pushmataha	94			
Atoka	90			
Choctaw	88			
Adair	77			
Haskell	77	7.6	18	17
Okfuskee	75	16.5	11	10
Washita	69			
Tillman	68			
McClain	63			
Woods	61			
Grant	55			
Dewey	53			
Greer	53			
Coal	51			
Alfalfa	50			
Love	49	15.7	7	7
Jefferson	46			
Ellis	46			
Harper	41			
Nowata	41	11.7	8	8
Cotton	37			
Beaver	36			
Harmon	35	17.3	5	5
Roger Mils	29	18.2	4	4
Cimarron	27			
Mean		30.7		
Median		29.7		

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Table 2B

Counties with Lowest Participation Rates of Full-Time Freshmen (2-Yr Less than 20%)

	H.S. Grads	Part. Rate 2-Yr (<20%)	Difference Based on Mean	Median
Oklahoma	4750			
Tulsa	4149			
Cleveland	1279			
Canadian	971			
Comanche	899	2.7	374	311
Muskogee	588			
Rogers	568			
Creek	558			
Garfield	482			
Pottawatomie	470			
Payne	458			
Carter	410			
Kay	399			
Le Flore	391			
Wagoner	374			
Washington	370			
Pittsburg	344			
Grady	343			
Stephens	343	8.5	123	99
Marshall	324			
Pontotoc	307	13.9	93	72
Okmulgee	300			
McIntosh	267			
Unknown	267			
Jackson	265			
Caddo	253			
Osage	245			
Logan	238			
Cherokee	236	11.4	78	61
Bryan	232	13.1	72	56
Lincoln	226			
Ottawa	219			
Sequoyah	211			
Custer	205	12.4	65	51
Major	196			
Seminole	190			
Kingfisher	180			
Garvin	168	18.9	42	31
Beckham	150			

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Delaware	142			
Woodward	141	6.4	53	44
Johnston	138			
Blaine	130			
Texas	125	2.5	52	44
Latimer	117			
Kiowa	113			
Craig	111			
Mayes	111			
Pawnee	108			
Murray	107			
Hughes	99			
McCurtain	95			
Noble	94			
Pushmataha	94			
Atoka	90			
Choctaw	88			
Adair	77	10.0	26	21
Haskell	77			
Okfuskee	75			
Washita	69	8.6	25	20
Tillman	68			
McClain	63	14.0	19	15
Woods	61	5.0	24	20
Grant	55			
Dewey	53	18.2	14	10
Greer	53			
Coal	51			
Alfalfa	50			
Love	49			
Jefferson	46	19.3	12	8
Ellis	46	5.3	18	15
Harper	41	1.6	18	15
Nowata	41			
Cotton	37	5.3	14	12
Beaver	36	3.6	15	12
Harmon	35			
Roger Mils	29			
Cimarron	27	8.6	14	8
Mean		44.3		
Median		37.3		

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Table 3A

Counties with Lowest Participation Rates of Part-Time Lower Division Students
(Part-Time Lower Division ÷ Population with High School Degrees or Some College)

	High School + Some College	Part. Rate (%)	Difference Based on Mean	Median
Oklahoma	197109			
Tulsa	166176			
Cleveland	53975			
Comanche	36308			
Canadian	27517			
Muskogee	21402			
Creek	21019			
Garfield	20487			
Rogers	19941			
Pottawatomie	19578			
Wagoner	17085			
Kay	16196			
Payne	15666			
Washington	15552			
Stephens	15005			
Carter	15000			
Osage	14911			
Grady	13841			
Pittsburg	13268			
Le Flore	12372			
Okmulgee	11972			
Mayes	11366			
Lincoln	10506			
Pontotoc	10420			
Delaware	9956	1.0	229	90
Ottawa	9947			
Caddo	9822			
Sequoyah	9681			
McCurtain	9596			
Logan	9591			
Bryan	9561	1.4	182	48
Cherokee	9249			
Garvin	9085			
Jackson	8519			
McClain	8034			
Seminole	7939			
Custer	7815			
Woodward	6906	0.9	166	69

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Beckham	6001			
Pawnee	5952			
Texas	5645	0.9	135	56
McIntosh	5411	1.3	108	32
Craig	5039			
Kingfisher	4980			
Adair	4821			
Choctaw	4650			
Hughes	4232	1.4	80	21
Blaine	4117			
Washita	4016	1.4	76	20
Noble	3990			
Atoka	3960	1.0	91	36
Murray	3885			
Kiowa	3848			
Nowata	3743	0.7	97	45
Okfuskee	3696	1.4	70	18
Marshall	3488	1.4	66	17
Pushmatah	3390			
Haskell	3141			
Tillman	3098			
Woods	2979	1.1	66	24
Johnston	2947			
Major	2912	1.3	58	17
Love	2905	1.1	64	23
Latimer	2738			
Alfalfa	2556	0.8	64	28
Jefferson	2398			
Greer	2341			
Cotton	2289	0.9	55	23
Grant	2246	1.3	45	13
Beaver	2223	0.5	62	31
Dewey	1959	0.6	53	25
Coal	1858			
Ellis	1785	0.8	45	20
Harper	1647	0.6	44	21
Roger Mills	1586			
Cimarron	1180	1.0	27	11
Harmon	1103			
Total	1033128	3.3		
Median		1.9		

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Table 3B

Counties with Lowest Participation Rates of Part-Time Lower Division Students
(Part-Time Lower Division Students ÷ Population Ages 25-44)

	Population Ages 25-44	Part. Rate (%)	Difference Based on Mean	Median
Oklahoma	197330			
Tulsa	171010			
Cleveland	65630			
Comanche	35880			
Canadian	27710			
Muskogee	19140			
Rogers	18410			
Creek	18300			
Payne	17860			
Pottawatomie	16460			
Garfield	16280			
Wagoner	16010			
Washington	13040			
Kay	12920			
Le Flore	12760			
Grady	12410			
Osage	12240			
Carter	12180			
Pittsburg	11730	1.8	211	82
Stephens	11410			
Sequoyah	10170	1.5	214	102
Cherokee	9830			
Okmulgee	9560			
McIntosh	9360	0.8	262	159
Pontotoc	9100	1.8	164	64
Marshall	9010	0.5	279	180
Jackson	8780			
Logan	8680			
Bryan	8490	1.6	170	76
Lincoln	8270			
Caddo	8000			
Delaware	7610	1.3	175	91
Ottawa	7340			
Major	7200	0.5	223	144
Custer	7000			
Garvin	6790			
Seminole	6180			
Woodward	5580	1.2	134	73

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Adair	5320	1.5	112	53
Beckham	4970			
Texas	4600	1.1	115	64
Pawnee	4250			
Craig	4070			
Mayes	3980			
Atoka	3890	1.0	101	58
Kingfisher	3760			
Choctaw	3610			
Murray	3100			
Noble	3070			
Okfuskee	2970	1.7	56	24
Washita	2930	1.9	50	16
Hughes	2920			
Pushmatah	2700			
McCurtain	2670			
Haskell	2670	1.9	45	16
Blaine	2660			
Kiowa	2610			
Johnston	2550			
Latimer	2540			
Nowata	2410	1.1	60	34
Love	2400	1.4	53	26
Tillman	2220			
McClain	1960			
Woods	1950	1.7	37	16
Greer	1760			
Cotton	1720	1.2	41	22
Alfalfa	1710	1.2	41	22
Jefferson	1670			
Beaver	1570	0.8	44	27
Coal	1500			
Grant	1340			
Dewey	1260	1.0	33	19
Ellis	1040	1.4	23	11
Roger Mills	1000			
Harper	950	1.1	24	13
Harmon	820			
Cimarron	760	1.6	15	7
Total	965540	3.6		
Median		2.5		

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Table 4A

Counties with Lowest Participation Rates of Part-Time Upper Division Students
(Part-Time Upper Division ÷ Population with Associate Degrees)

	Associate Degree	Part. Rate (%)	Difference Based on Mean	Median
Tulsa	21077			
Oklahoma	19074			
Cleveland	5662			
Comanche	3158			
Canadian	2903			
Rogers	2766	5.5	141	77
Muskogee	2228			
Kay	2120	5.7	104	55
Le Flore	1834	2.0	158	115
Pottawatomie	1754			
Washington	1671			
Garfield	1592			
Pittsburg	1555	5.6	78	42
Creek	1537			
Payne	1530			
Wagoner	1525	5.5	78	43
Okmulgee	1520	4.0	100	65
Ottawa	1476	2.8	115	81
Osage	1387	4.1	90	58
Jackson	1200			
Carter	1059			
Mayes	1006	5.5	51	28
Sequoyah	982	4.5	60	37
Stephens	902			
Grady	880			
Cherokee	831			
Delaware	774	5.2	42	24
Seminole	757	5.7	37	20
Custer	648			
Bryan	624			
Latimer	617	2.9	48	33
Pontotoc	595			
Beckham	594	5.7	29	15
McCurtain	591			
McClain	565			
Lincoln	565			
McIntosh	543	5.2	29	17
Craig	520	5.2	28	16

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Logan	467			
Texas	467			
Pawnee	435			
Garvin	401			
Haskell	399	3.5	28	19
Woodward	385			
Caddo	382			
Kingfisher	364			
Noble	362			
Marshall	350			
Choctaw	332			
Nowata	331	4.2	21	14
Hughes	325			
Johnston	324			
Pushmatah	298	5.4	15	9
Blaine	291			
Okfuskee	287	3.1	22	15
Adair	284			
Tillman	247	3.6	17	12
Washita	228			
Kiowa	227			
Murray	217	5.5	11	6
Grant	214			
Alfalfa	203			
Greer	195			
Major	190			
Atoka	190			
Love	170	4.7	10	6
Woods	161			
Dewey	159			
Beaver	148			
Harper	117			
Cotton	109			
Coal	106			
Roger Mills	105			
Jefferson	90			
Harmon	71			
Ellis	67			
Cimarron	46			
Total	100366	10.6		
Median		8.3		

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Table 4B

Counties with Lowest Participation Rates of Part-Time Upper Division Students (Part-Time Upper Division Enrollment ÷ Population with Some College or AA)

	Some College + AA	Part. Rate (%)	Difference Based on Mean	Median
Oklahoma	116426			
Tulsa	98180			
Cleveland	32370			
Comanche	18899			
Canadian	15423			
Rogers	10529			
Muskogee	10178			
Pottawatomie	9204			
Kay	8558			
Garfield	8492			
Payne	8265			
Wagoner	8145	1.0	73	41
Creek	8020			
Washington	7691			
Osage	6575	0.9	66	39
Pittsburg	6236			
Le Flore	6211	0.6	81	68
Carter	6144			
Stephens	6073			
Okmulgee	5853	1.0	53	29
Grady	5702			
Jackson	5119			
Ottawa	5090	0.8	56	36
Mayes	4859	1.1	39	19
Pontotoc	4782			
Cherokee	4742			
Bryan	4418			
Sequoyah	4245	1.0	38	21
Delaware	4219	0.9	42	25
Logan	3951			
Custer	3864			
Lincoln	3749			
McCurtain	3665			
Seminole	3665	1.2	26	11
McClain	3334			
Caddo	3233			
Garvin	3146			
Woodward	2704			
Beckham	2648			

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McIntosh	2596	1.1	21	10
Texas	2585			
Pawnee	2187			
Craig	2152			
Kingfisher	1965			
Adair	1876			
Latimer	1775	1.0	16	9
Marshall	1667			
Kiowa	1598			
Murray	1595	0.8	18	11
Hughes	1594			
Noble	1588			
Woods	1577			
Choctaw	1539			
Johnston	1510			
Washita	1480			
Nowata	1452	1.0	13	7
Atoka	1438			
Blaine	1424			
Tillman	1364	0.7	16	11
Haskell	1353	1.0	12	7
Okfuskee	1232	0.7	15	10
Pushmatah	1213			
Major	1077			
Love	1075	0.7	13	9
Greer	1071			
Grant	1015			
Alfalfa	1007			
Beaver	991			
Jefferson	870			
Cotton	823			
Dewey	721			
Ellis	697	1.0	6	3
Harper	666			
Coal	629			
Roger Mills	622	1.1	5	2
Cimarron	519			
Harmon	441			
Total	525591	1.9		
Median		1.5		

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Table 5

Counties with Lowest Participation Rates of Part-Time Graduate Students (Part-Time Graduates ÷ Population with Baccalaureate Degrees)

	Baccalaureate Degree	Part. Rate (%)	Difference Based on Mean	Median
Oklahoma	58048			
Tulsa	53656			
Cleveland	16701			
Comanche	7923	2.9	164	108
Washington	5671			
Canadian	5377			
Payne	5238	3.7	93	49
Garfield	4444			
Kay	4058	3.6	84	46
Muskogee	3828	3.4	81	47
Rogers	3357			
Stephens	3094			
Pottawatomie	2917	3.8	57	28
Creek	2840	3.3	64	38
Wagoner	2560	2.2	92	66
Osage	2544			
Carter	2533			
Cherokee	2515			
Pontotoc	2314			
Grady	2209			
Bryan	1917			
Logan	1813			
Pittsburg	1725			
Custer	1717	3.3	42	25
Jackson	1692	3.1	43	27
Mayes	1595			
Love	1571	2.5	46	32
Delaware	1404	3.9	27	13
Okmulgee	1404	3.9	26	12
McCurtain	1350			
Caddo	1329	3.6	29	16
Lincoln	1303			
McClain	1289	3.7	26	13
Ottawa	1213	2.6	37	26
Texas	1162			
Garvin	1157	3.5	26	15
Woodward	1144	3.7	24	12
Sequoyah	1136			

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Seminole	959			
Woods	901			
Beckham	877			
Kingfisher	832			
Pawnee	746			
McIntosh	717			
Noble	665			
Adair	628			
Craig	625	2.9	18	12
Murray	603			
Alfalfa	583			
Major	555	3.2	14	9
Tillman	529			
Blaine	525	3.2	14	8
Kiowa	524			
Atoka	523			
Washita	515			
Beaver	455	1.8	18	14
Grant	447			
Choctaw	434			
Marshall	420			
Hughes	409			
Love	366			
Johnston	353			
Okfuskee	350			
Haskell	350			
Latimer	349			
Nowata	349	2.0	13	10
Pushmatah	327			
Greer	326			
Dewey	305			
Cotton	292			
Harper	290			
Ellis	287	3.1	8	5
Cimarron	225	3.1	6	4
Jefferson	213			
Coal	203			
Roger Mills	154			
Harmon	153	3.3	4	2
Total	236112	5.8		
Median		4.8		

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Table 6

Counties with College Campus or Site

		Low In
Beckham	- 4-Yr Branch	PT Upper Division
Bryan	- 4-Yr Coll.	FT Freshmen 2-yr PT Lower Division
Canadian	- 2-Yr College	
Carter	- 2-Yr Center - 4-Yr Center	
Cherokee	- 4-Yr College	FT Freshmen 2-yr
Cleveland	- 4-Yr college	
Comanche	- 4-Yr College	FT Freshmen 2-yr
Custer	- 4-Yr college	FT Freshmen 2-yr
Delaware	- 2-Yr Site	FT Freshmen - all PSE FT Freshmen 4-yr PT Upper Division PT Lower Division PT Grad
Garfield	- 2-Yr Branch - 4-Yr Branch	PT Grad
Grady	- 4-Yr College	
Jackson	- 2-Yr College	FT Freshmen 4-yr PT Grad
Johnston	- 2-Yr College	FT Freshmen 4-yr
Kay	- 2-Yr College	PT Upper Division
Latimer	- 2-Yr College	FT Freshmen 4-yr PT Upper Division

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LeFlore	- 2-Yr College	FT Freshmen 4-yr PT Upper Division
Logan	- 4-Yr College	
McCurtain	- 2-Yr Center - 4-Yr Center	PT Grad
Mayes	- 2-Yr Site	FT Freshmen 4-yr PT Upper Division PT Grad
Muskogee	- 2-Yr College and Branch - 4-Yr Branch	FT Freshmen 4-yr Part-Time Grad
Oklahoma	- 2-Yr College - 4-Yr College	
Okmulgee	- 2-Yr College	PT Upper Division PT Grad
Ottawa	- 2-Yr College	FT Freshmen 4-yr PT Upper Division PT Grad
Payne	- 4-Yr College	
Pittsburg	- 2-Yr Branch - 4-Yr Site	FT Freshmen 4-yr PT Upper Division PT Lower Division
Pontotoc	- 4-Yr College	FT Freshmen 4-yr PT Lower Division
Rogers	- 2-Yr College	FT Freshmen 4-yr PT Upper Division PT Grad
Seminole	- 2-Yr College	FT Freshmen 4-yr PT Upper Division

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Sequoyah	- 2-Yr Branch	FT Freshmen - all PSE FT Freshmen 4-yr PT Upper Division PT Lower Division PT Grad
Stephens	- 4-Yr Site	FT Freshmen 2-yr
Tulsa	- 2-Yr College - 4-Yr College	FT Freshmen 4-yr
Texas	- 4-Yr College	FT Freshmen 2-yr PT Lower Division PT Grad
Washington	- 2-Yr Site	PT Grad
Woods	- 4-Yr College	FT Freshmen 2-yr PT Lower Division
Woodward	- 4-Yr Branch	FT Freshmen 2-yr PT Lower Division UG PT Grad

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Table 7

Counties Without College Campus or Sites

Adair	FT Freshmen - all PSE FT Freshmen - 2-yr PT Lower Division
Alfalfa	PT Lower Division
Atoka	FT Freshmen - all PSE PT Lower Division
Beaver	FT Freshmen - all PSE FT Freshmen - 2-yr PT Lower Division PT Grad
Blaine	PT Grad
Caddo	
Choctaw	FT Freshmen - all PSE
Cimarron	FT Freshmen - all PSE FT Freshmen - 2-yr PT Lower Division PT Grad
Coal	
Cotton	FT Freshmen - all PSE FT Freshmen - 2-yr PT Lower Division
Craig	FT Freshmen - 4-yr PT Upper Division PT Grad
Creek	FT Freshmen 4-yr PT Grad
Dewey	FT Freshmen - 2-yr PT Lower Division

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Ellis	FT Freshmen - 2-yr PT Lower Division PT Grad PT Upper Division
Garvin	FT Freshmen - all PSE FT Freshmen - 2-yr
Grant	PT Lower Division
Greer	
Harmon	FT Freshmen - 4-yr PT Grad
Harper	FT Freshmen - 2-yr PT Lower Division
Hughes	FT Freshmen - all PSE FT Freshmen - 4-yr PT Lower Division
Jefferson	FT Freshmen - all PSE FT Freshmen - 2-yr
Kingfisher	
Kiowa	
Lincoln	PT Grad PT Upper Division
Love	FT Freshmen - all PSE FT Freshmen - 4-yr PT Upper Division PT Lower Division
McClain	FT Freshmen - all PSE FT Freshmen - 2-yr
McIntosh	PT Upper Division PT Lower Division
Major	PT Lower Division PT Grad

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Marshall	FT Freshmen - 4-yr PT Lower Division
Murray	PT Upper Division
Noble	
Nowata	FT Freshmen - all PSE FT Freshmen - 4-yr PT Upper Division PT Lower Division PT Grad
Okfuskee	FT Freshmen - all PSE FT Freshmen - 4-yr PT Upper Division PT Lower Division
Osage	PT Upper Division PT Graduate
Pawnee	
Pottawatamie	FT Freshmen - 4-yr
Pushmataha	PT Upper Division
Roger Mills	FT Freshmen - all PSE FT Freshmen - 4-yr PT Upper Division
Tillman	PT Upper Division
Wagoner	PT Upper Division PT Grad
Washita	FT Freshmen - all PSE FT Freshmen - 2-yr PT Lower Division

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Table 8A

4-YR INSTITUTION LOCATIONS–EXCEPT COLLEGES OF MEDICINE
INCLUDES MAIN CAMPUSES AND OFF-CAMPUS SITES

	City		County
1. Oklahoma University	Norman		Cleveland
2. Oklahoma State University	Stillwater		Payne
3. University of Central Oklahoma	Edmond		Oklahoma
4. East Central University	Ada Ardmore McAlester	(Main) (Center) (Site)	Pontotoc Carter Pittsburg
5. Northeast State University	Tahlequah Muskogee	(Main) (Branch)	Cherokee Muskogee
6. Northwest Oklahoma State University	Alva Enid Woodward	(Main) (Branch) (Branch)	Woodss Garfield Woodward
7. Southeast Oklahoma State University	Durant Ardmore Idabel McAlester	(Main) (Center) (Center) (Site)	Bryan Carter McCurtain Pittsburg
8. Southwest Oklahoma State University	Weatherford Sayre	(Main) (Branch)	Custer Beckham
9. Cameron	Lawton Duncan	(Main) (Site)	Comanche Stephens
10. Langston	Langston		Logan
11. University of Science and Arts	Chickasa		Grady
12. Rogers University	Tulsa		Tulsa
13. Oklahoma Panhandle State University	Goodwell		Texas

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Table 8B

2-YR INSTITUTION LOCATIONS
INCLUDES MAIN CAMPUSES AND OFF-CAMPUS SITES

	City		County
1. Connors State College	Warner	(Main)	Muskogee
	Muskogee	(Branch)	Muskogee
2. Eastern Oklahoma State College	Wilburton	(Main)	Latimer
	McAlester	(Branch)	Pittsburg
	Idabel	(Center)	McCurtain
3. Murray State College	Tishomingo	(Main)	Johnston
	Ardmore	(Center)	Carter
4. Northeast Oklahoma A&M College	Miami	(Main)	Ottawa
	Grove	(Site)	Delaware
5. Northern Oklahoma College	Tonkawa	(Main)	Kay
	Enid	(Branch)	Garfield
6. Tulsa Community College	Tulsa		Tulsa
7. Western Oklahoma State College	Altus		Jackson
8. Redlands Community College	El Reno		Canadian
9. Carl Albert State College	Poteau	(Main)	LeFlore
	Sallisaw	(Branch)	Sequoyah
	Idabel	(Center)	McCurtain
10. Seminole	Seminole		Seminole
11. Rose	Midwest City		Oklahoma
12. Oklahoma City Community College	Oklahoma City		Oklahoma
13. Rogers University	Claremore	(Main)	Rogers
	Bartlesville	(Site)	Washington
	Pryor	(Site)	Mayes
14. Oklahoma State University Technical Branch	Oklahoma City		Oklahoma
	Okmulgee		Okmulgee

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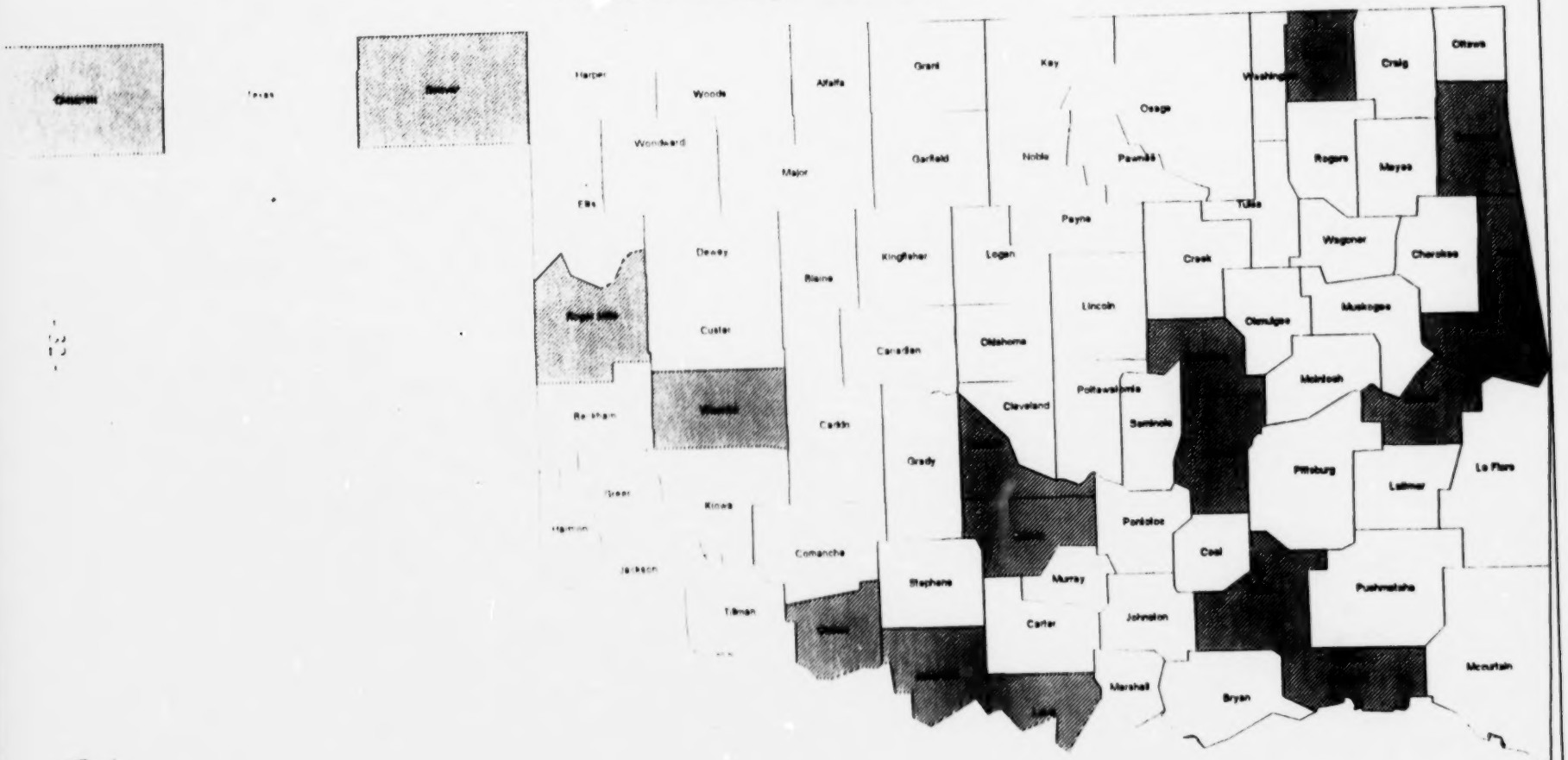
Map1
Counties with Lowest Rates of Undergraduate Participation (<60%) in Postsecondary Education



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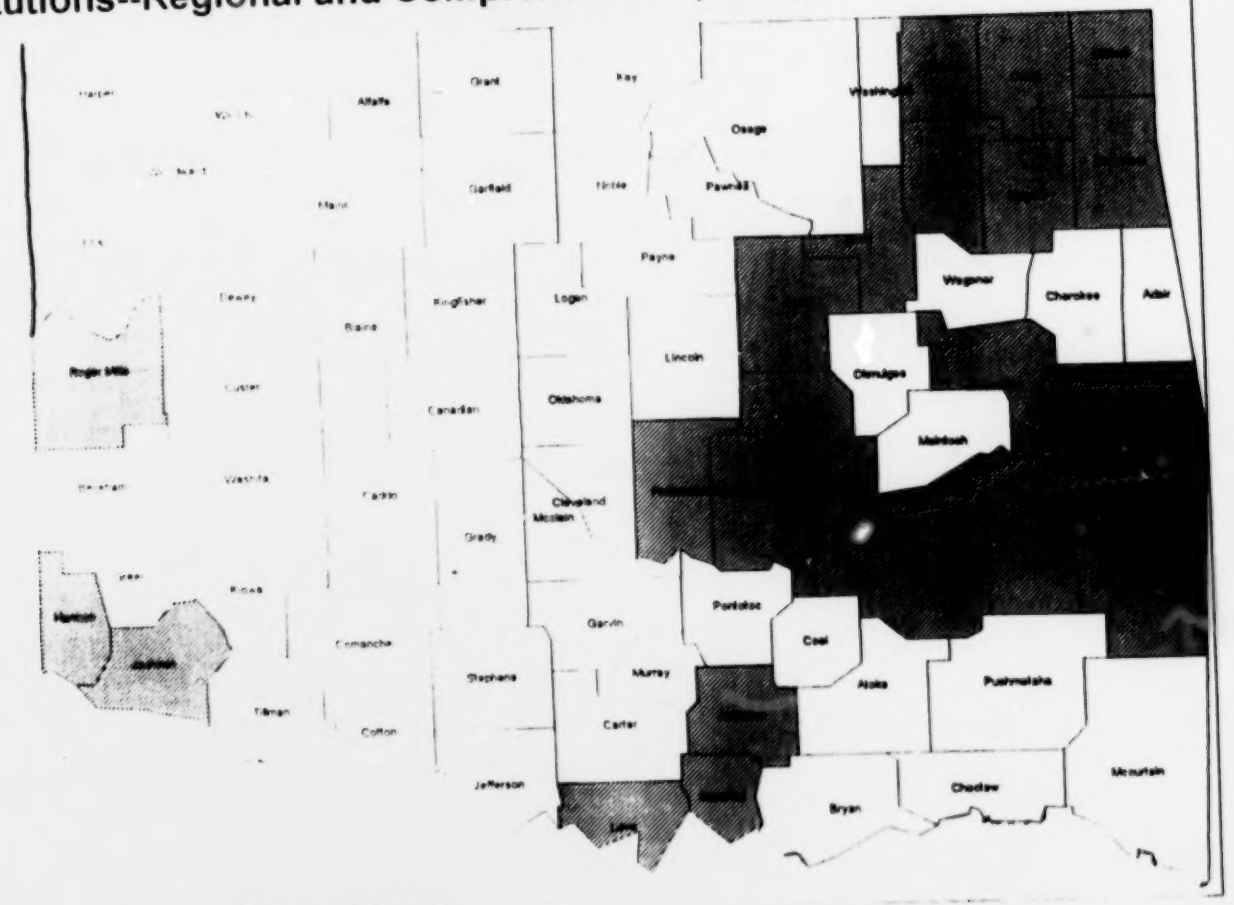
Map 2
Counties with Lowest Rates of Undergraduate Participation in 4-Year Institutions--Regional and Comprehensive (<20%)



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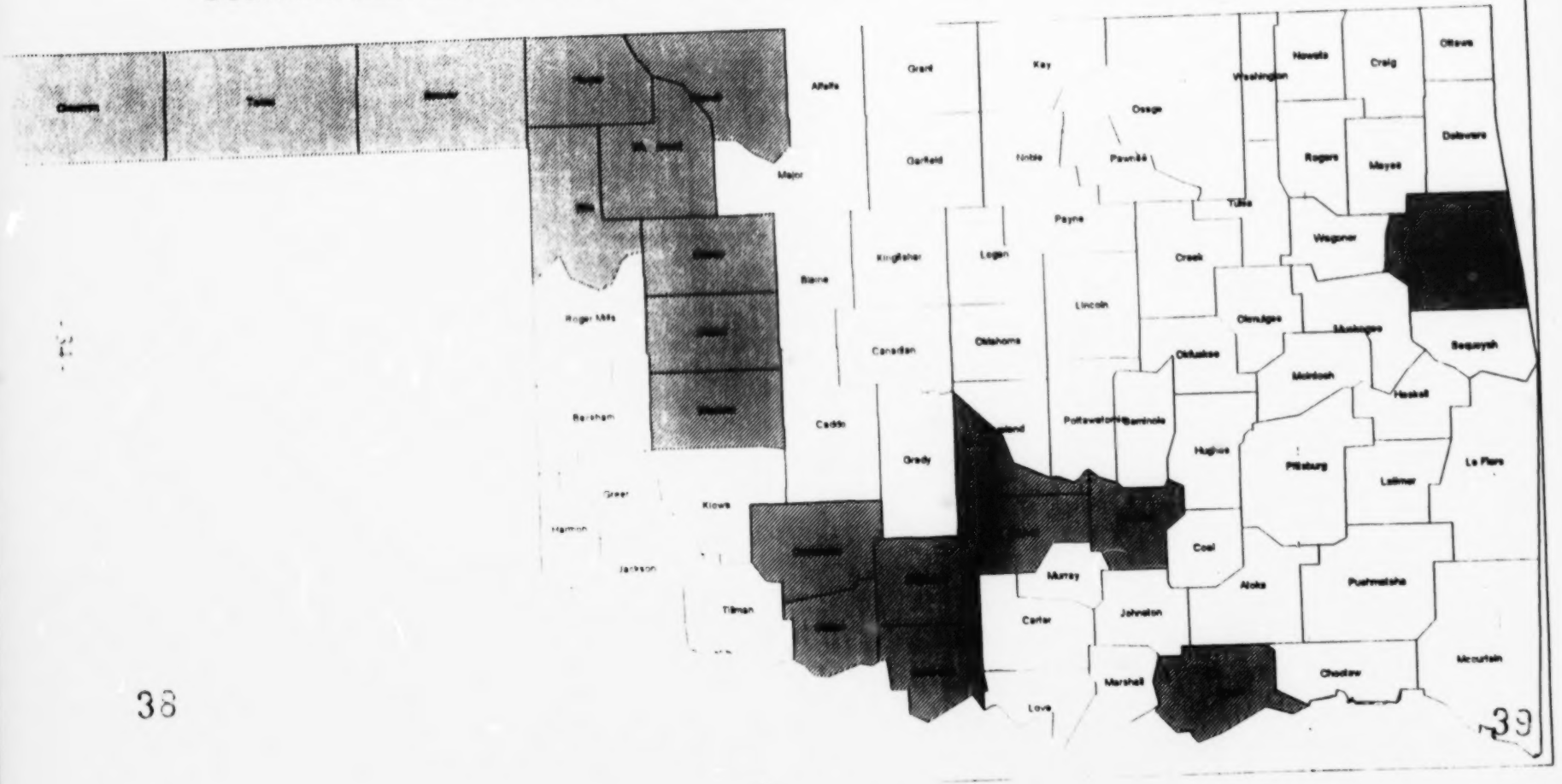
Map 3
Counties with Lowest Rates of Participation (<20%) in Two-Year Institutions



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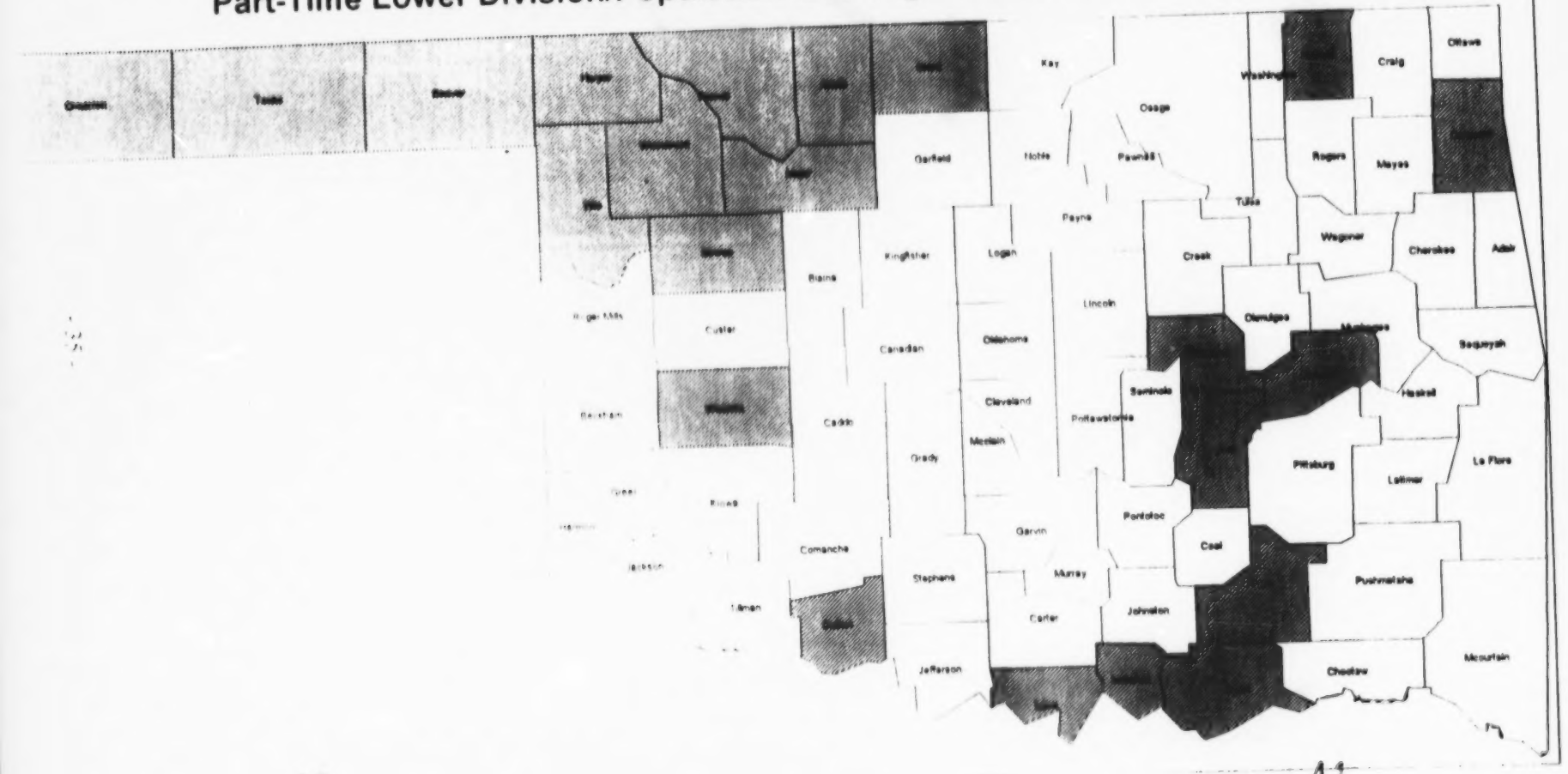
Map 4

Counties with Lowest Participation Rates of Part-Time Lower Division Students (<1.6%) Part-Time Lower Division/Population with High School or Some College



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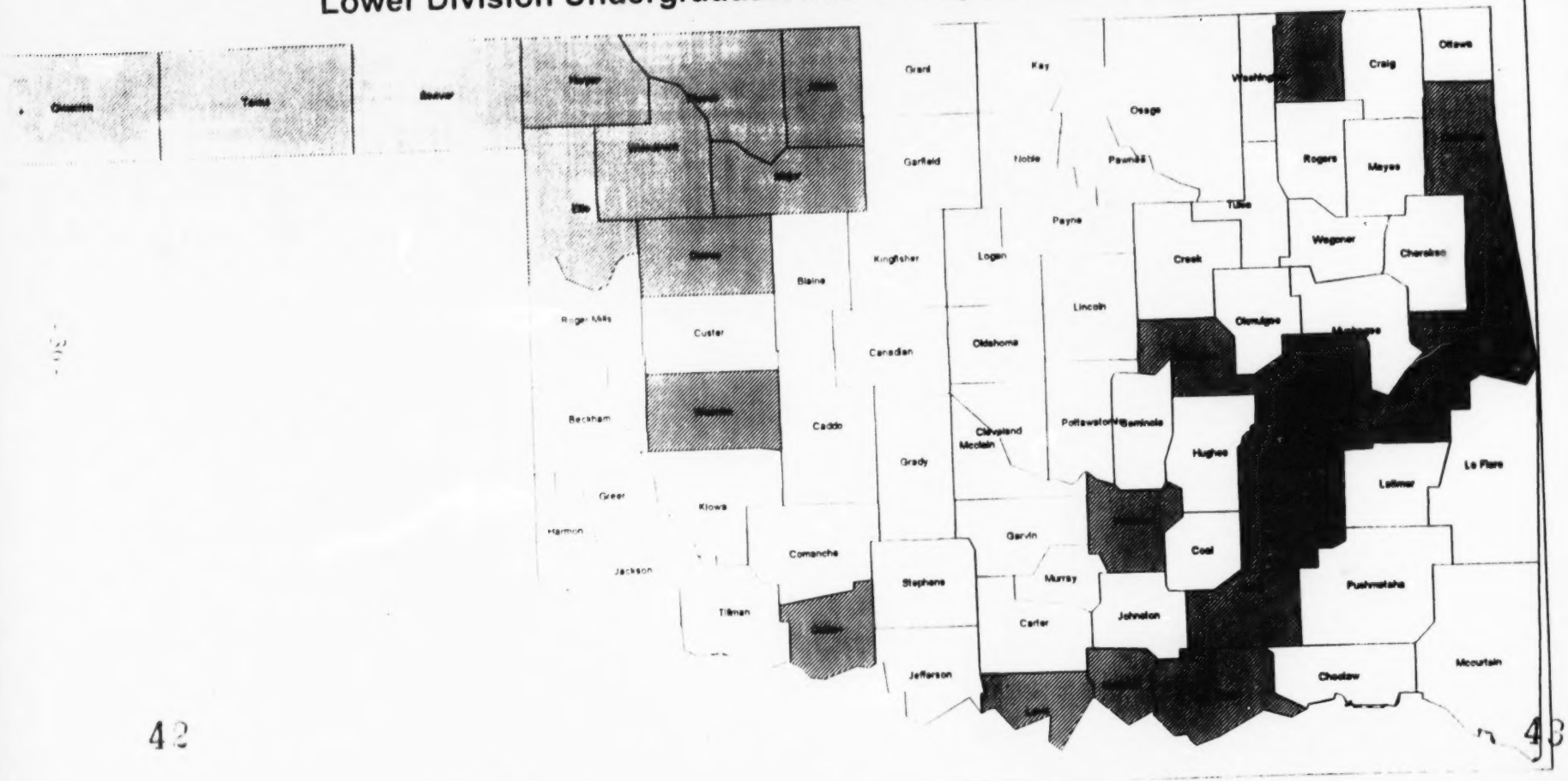
Map 5
Counties with Lowest Participation Rates of Part-Time Lower Division Students
Lower Division Undergraduates/25-44 Population (<2.0%)



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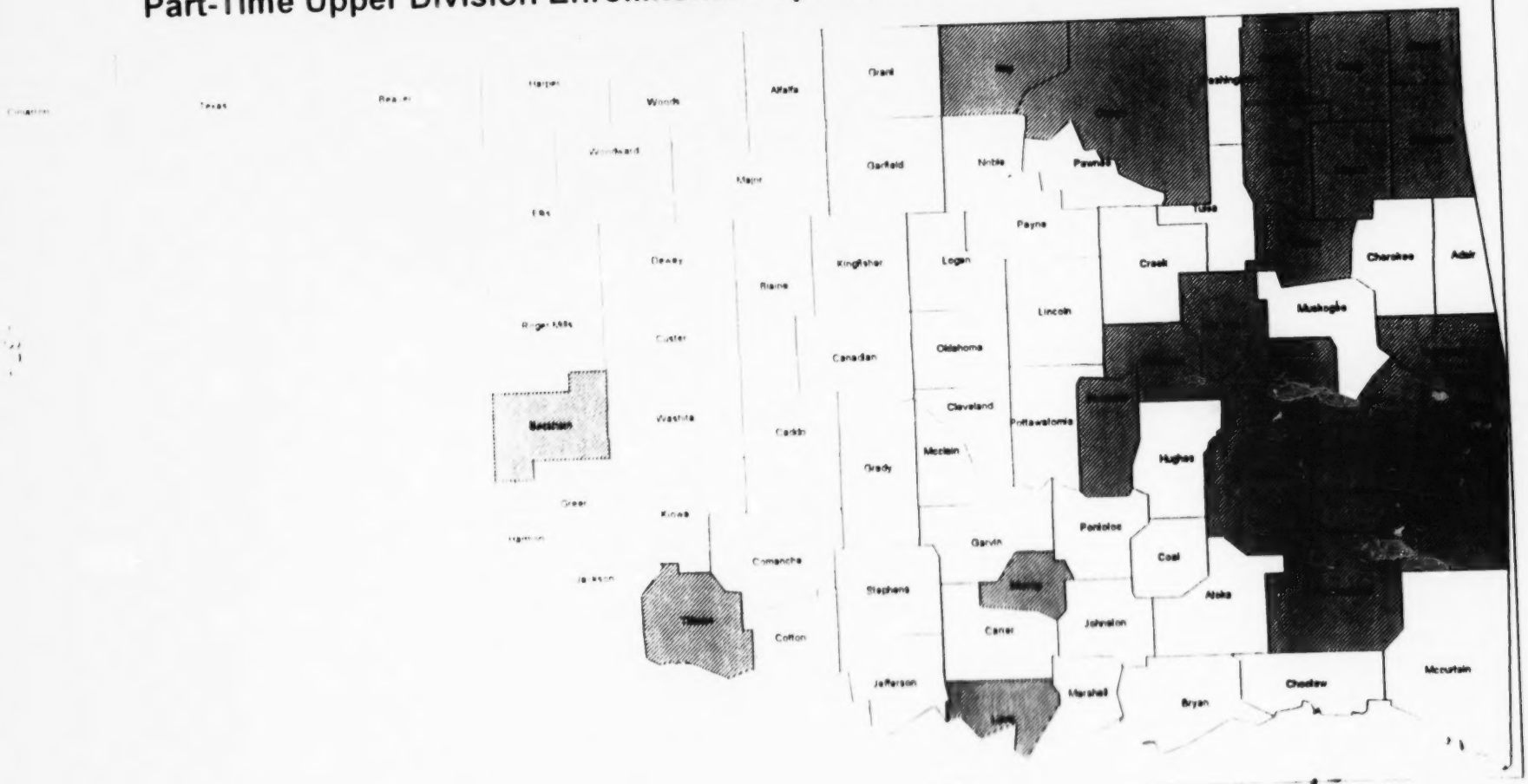
Map 6

Counties with Lowest Participation Rates of Part-Time Upper Division Students (<6.0%)
Part-Time Upper Division Enrollments/Population with Associate Degrees



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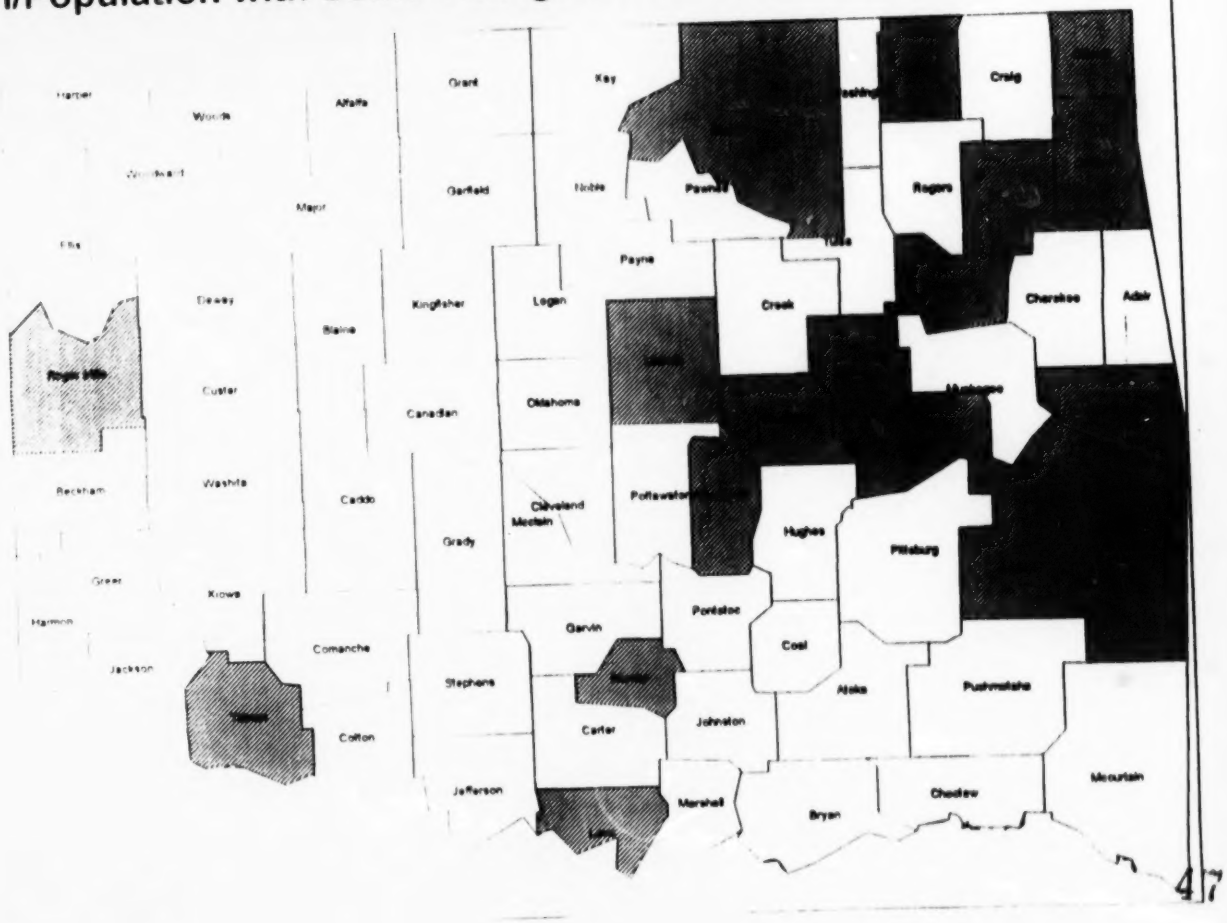
Map 7

Counties with Lowest Participation Rates of Part-Time Upper Division Students (<1.3%)
Part-Time Upper Division/Population with Some College or Associate Degree



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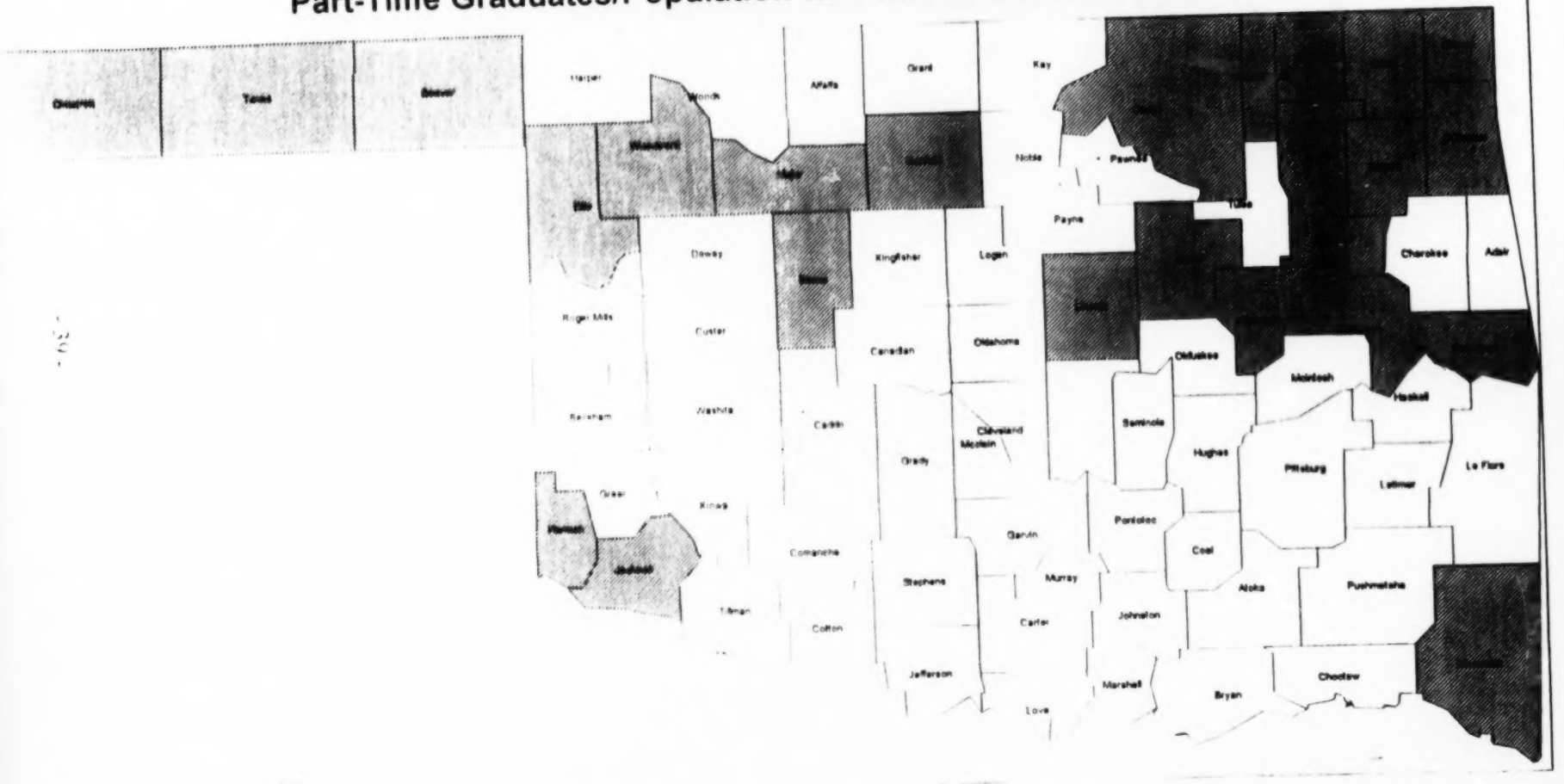
Map 8
Counties with Lowest Participation Rates of Part-Time Graduate Students (<4.0%)
Part-Time Graduates/Population with Baccalaureate Degree



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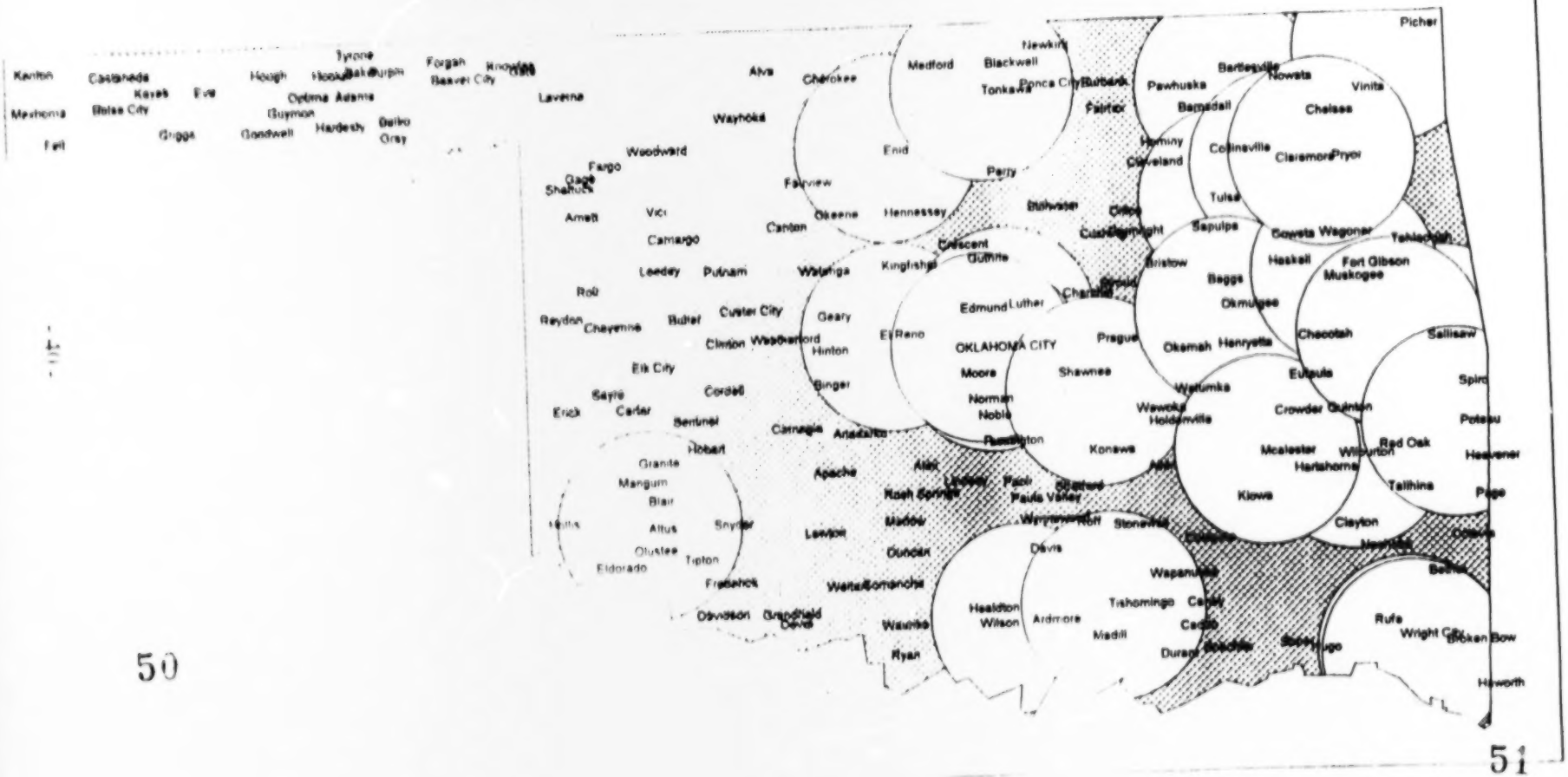
Map 9
Includes Main Campuses and Off-Campus Sites



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Map 10
4-Year Institution Locations-Except Colleges of Medicine
Includes Main Campuses and Off-Campus Sites

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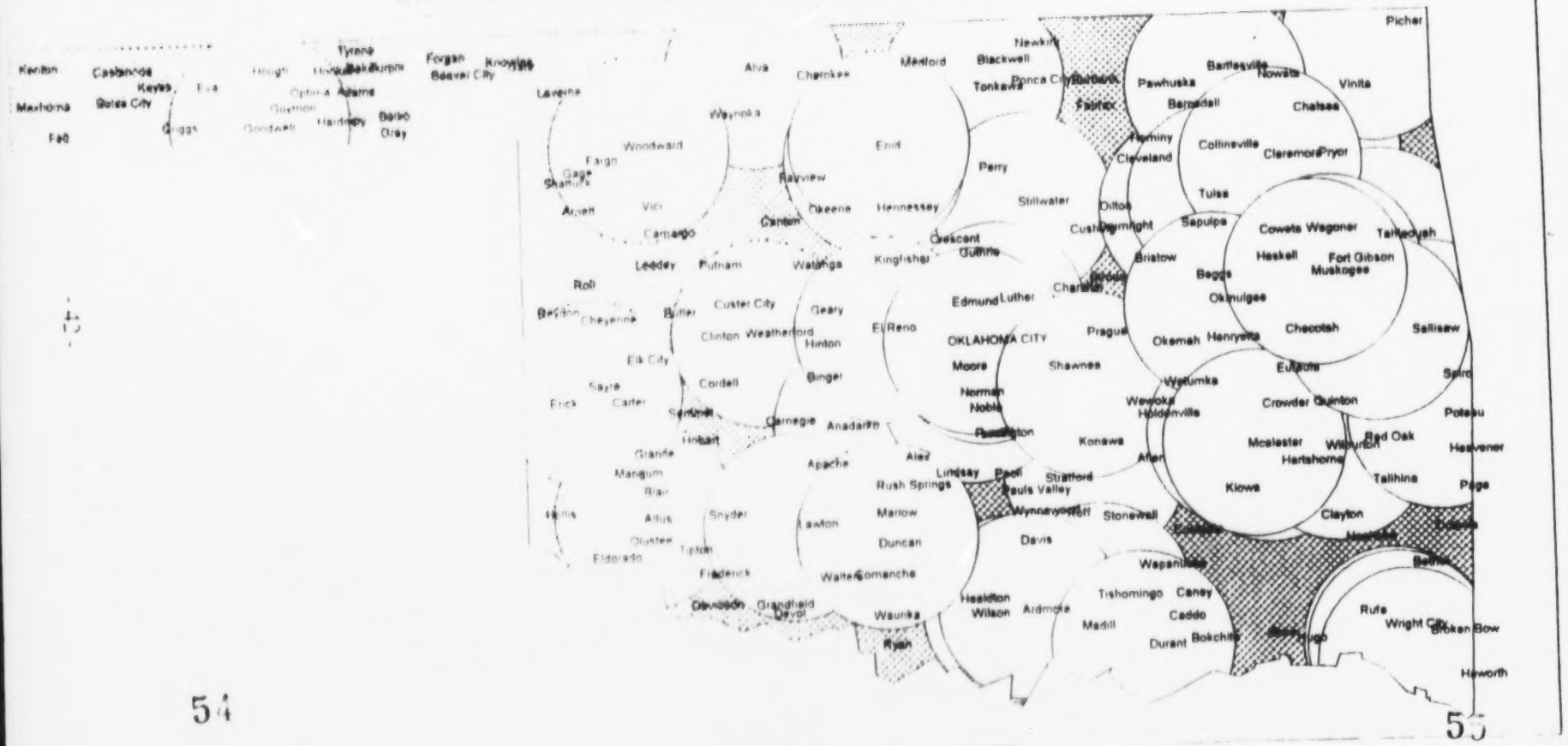
Map 11
2-Year and 4-Year Institution Locations
Includes Main Campuses and Off-Campus Sites



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